

that is to prepare them for the work-force outside of the military.

I am a proud original cosponsor of the Veterans in Effective Apprenticeships Act, which instructs apprenticeship programs to account for a participant's competencies and prior experiences, including those gained during military service, among other things.

Mr. Speaker, the best way to thank a veteran is to hire a veteran. The skills obtained during service are invaluable.

In closing, I would like to offer my sincerest gratitude one last time to the men and women who have selflessly served our country in the United States military. They have put their lives on the line for us, and we are forever indebted to them for this sacrifice.

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#### CONGRESS IS THE FINAL ARBITER OF ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTE SUBMISSIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BROOKS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, this is the first in a series of House floor speeches by me on the recent Presidential election.

Some believe the Supreme Court decides who wins Presidential elections. That is wrong. While the Supreme Court has a significant judicial role in the Presidential election process, the United States Constitution and Federal law make Congress, not the Supreme Court, the judge of who wins Presidential elections.

Congress must first accept or reject State submissions of electoral college votes. Thereafter, if no candidate wins an electoral college vote majority, Congress, not the Supreme Court, votes on and elects the next President and Vice President of the United States.

The Constitution's 12th Amendment requires States to submit their electoral college votes to Congress, thereby triggering United States Code title 3, section 15, which requires that:

First, Congress shall meet January 6 following the election at 1 p.m. to receive States' electoral college vote submissions.

Second, the Senate President presides over all proceedings.

Third, each State's electoral college submissions shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in alphabetical order, beginning with the letter A.

Fourth, the Senate President shall receive and publicly announce each State's electoral college vote.

Fifth, the Senate President shall call for objections, if any. Objections must be in writing and clearly and concisely state, without argument, the objection grounds. Further, each objection must be signed by at least one Senator and one Congressman or be disallowed.

Sixth, the Senate and House shall then separate, and each body shall then decide whether to accept or reject elec-

toral college votes that have been properly objected to.

Finally, if the House and Senate both vote to reject a State's electoral college vote submission, those electoral college votes shall not be counted in the election of the President and Vice President.

United States Code title 3, section 17, adds that the Senate and House votes to accept or reject electoral college votes must occur immediately after no more than 2 hours of floor debate.

This process has been used in the past to challenge States' electoral college votes.

For example, in 2005, Democrat Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones and Democrat Senator Barbara Boxer jointly objected to acceptance of Ohio's electoral college votes for Republican President George Bush after Ohio election officials certified that George Bush won Ohio by almost 120,000 votes.

Similarly, in 2017, numerous Democrat Congressmen objected to all the electoral college votes for Republican Presidential candidate Donald J. Trump from the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. These objections failed for lack of a Senate cosponsor.

In sum, the United States Constitution and Federal law mandate that, on January 6, 2021, Congress must decide whether to accept or reject States' submissions of electoral college votes for President.

If a Congressman and Senator jointly object, then the full House and full Senate must each vote on whether to accept or reject a State's electoral college vote submission. That vote by Congress is final, determinative, and nonreviewable. If a State's electoral college votes are rejected, then those electoral college votes are excluded from candidate totals.

My second speech in this series covers what happens if, because of rejected electoral college votes, neither candidate has the majority of electoral college votes needed to be elected President of the United States.

#### SOUTH CAROLINIANS APPRECIATE PRESIDENT TRUMP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, President Donald Trump was extraordinarily successful in South Carolina, overcoming the biased fake news to have a tremendous victory.

The voters appreciated record job growth for African Americans, Hispanics, and Asian Americans, along with record job growth for women and youth, along with a restored military with peace through strength, protecting our allies like Israel, as he stood for law enforcement to protect American families.

There is true love and affection for Donald Trump in South Carolina.

Democrats wasted the largest onslaught ever of cash, with over \$200 million from out-of-State, to pathetically spend money to the point where their votes were \$120 per vote to lose.

Democrats unintentionally exposed their socialist agenda of everything free for everybody, resulting in citizens with no freedom, but the political and media elites have all the power.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was correct that socialism will work until it has run out of spending other people's money, always failing.

In South Carolina, female Republicans were especially targeted by the failing Democrats. South Carolina has elected the first female Republican Congresswoman ever, Congresswoman-elect Nancy Mace. The South Carolina State Senate has elected, with Penny Gustafson of Camden, the first Republican ever to be elected to the State Senate from Kershaw County, joining Senators Katrina Shealy of Lexington and Sandy Senn of Charleston.

Despite Democrat dirty tricks, a smeared Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM swept to victory, with Republican gains at all levels—Federal, State, and local—with the largest number of Republican elected officials in 140 years.

State Party Chairman Drew McKissick and Executive Director Hope Walker have been dynamic leaders for successfully leading the victory party with Governor Henry McMaster, Lieutenant Governor Pamela Evette, and Attorney General Alan Wilson.

I am humbled to have lived the modern Republican revolution, attending the swearing-in of State Representative Charlie Boineau in August 1961 as the first elected Republican in the 20th century, with State Representative Floyd Spence being the first to courageously switch parties in 1962, leading today to super Republican majorities with all statewide officials now Republicans, along with eight out of nine Federal legislators being Republicans.

I credit my mother, Wray Wilson, for my political involvement, as she was a pioneering activist in South Carolina for President Dwight Eisenhower in 1952.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11th in the global war on terrorism.

Our sympathy for the family of the visionary Midlands business leader Arthur Brown, Jr.

#### CELEBRATING NATIONAL ADOPTION MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate National Adoption Month along with National Adoption Day on November 21.

This recognition aims to increase awareness for the 122,000 foster children in America awaiting adoption,